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# INFORMATION REPORT

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**SUBJECT** Research, Personalities, at the Laboratorium  
für Festkörperforschung Berlin-Buch

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DATE OF INFO. End of March 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO  
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1. The Laboratorium für Festkörperforschung (LFF) is a division of the Forschungsinstitut für Medizin und Biologie at Lindenbergerweg 76, Berlin-Buch, which belongs to the Russian sponsored German Academy of Science (the institute is identical with the former Brain-Research Institute). The other divisions of this institute are: Pharmacological division, genetics division for biochemistry, division for tumor research, and division for the construction of equipment.
2. Head of the LFF is Professor Dr. Friedrich Möglich, who is, at the same time, professor of theoretical physics at the Berlin Humboldt University. The LFF occupies one story in the building of the Forschungsinstitut für Medizin und Biologie. The LFF has a chemical section, a physics section and several laboratories. At the end of March 1950, the chemical section was engaged in the following two tasks:
  - a) Production of extremely pure Germanium in very thin layers. The purity degree aimed at is 1:1,000,000, but it has not yet been attained. The Germanium is scheduled to be used for rectifier purposes and for the controlled amplification of the voltage and power of weak currents (Transistors). This part of the chemical section is headed by Professor Neunhöffer.
  - b) Another part of the chemical section is engaged in the production of cadmium-sulphide single crystals (Cd S) to be used as photo-conductors. Since nuclear radiation can also be used for the generation of conductivity in this photo-conductor, an inquiry was made as to whether research with CdS crystals and nuclear beams as radiation was done or was to be carried out there. No such research is done there now; Professor Möglich considered such research in the future as a vague possibility.\*
3. The physical section carries out research with CdS crystals by exposing them to the action of very homogenous radiation with various wave lengths, and by measuring the conductivity as a function of the wave lengths. This part of

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the physics section is headed by Dr. Heinrich Fassbender. The physical section also includes a room housing an optical spectograph of recent construction. The LFT had originally ordered the delivery of a spectograph by the Steinheil firm in Munich but the firm went into bankruptcy before delivering it; the spectograph now in possession of the LFT was constructed by an engineer formerly employed by the Bernhard Halle firm in Berlin-Steglitz, now at the Optical Laboratory of the German Academy of Science at Busonistrasse 27, Berlin-Karow. The spectograph, only recently delivered, has not yet been in operation. Dr. Fassbender is also in charge of research involving the use of a cathode ray oscilloscope for the determination of photo-currents in dependency from time (Ankling-und Abklingkurven). The physics section, furthermore, is engaged in the construction of an X-ray vacuum spectograph with great resolving power. Dr. Wachenberg, formerly with the television department of the Telefunken AG, then with the Oberspreewerke, has a laboratory in the physics section where he is in charge of research on secondary electrons.

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Comment: It is known from other sources that research with CdS photoconductors is done also in the Second Institute of Physics of the Berlin Humboldt University under the direction of Professor Robert Rompe, also under exclusion of nuclear radiation, and at the Max Planck-Institute for Physical Chemistry in Berlin-Dahlem. The reason for the present exclusion of nuclear beams as radiation with the mentioned conductor at the two cited East German institutes lies in the fact that there is no competent nuclear physicist in all of East Germany.

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